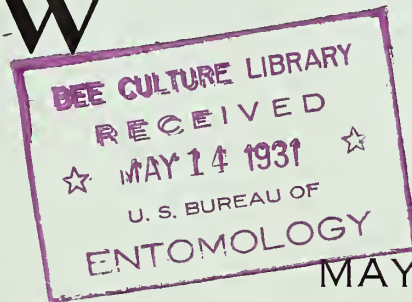


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Extension Service Review



VOL. 2, No. 5

MAY, 1931



EXTENSION SEEKS THE HEALTH AND HAPPINESS OF THE COUNTRY CHILD

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Extension Service Review

VOL. 2

WASHINGTON, D. C., MAY, 1931

NO. 5

Purposes of 4-H Club Work

C. B. SMITH

Chief, Office of Cooperative Extension Work, U. S. Department of Agriculture

COOPERATIVE extension work is based on a Federal law, designed to improve agriculture, farm home life, and rural conditions. Boys' and girls' 4-H club work has developed as a part of extension to further these ends.

The work with young people is so organized that in carrying it out they grow mentally and in knowledge and skill. They learn something through actual participation in a great basic industry. Their vision is expanded and their ambition stirred.

First of all, each boy or girl who becomes a 4-H club member must do a definite piece of farm or home work in an approved way. In this work they are brought in touch with modern agricultural thought, the latest agricultural technique, and outstanding trained men and

women who guide them. Again, the work they do is a needed piece of work on the farm, in the home, or in the community. It is not just an exercise or an assignment but a demonstration of an approved way of doing part of the world's work, related to the needs of the community. That is why the work is interesting. That is why young people take hold of it with zest. That is why the membership has grown to over 850,000 and is increasing at the rate of 8 to 10 per cent annually.

May we illustrate. The boy may do the homely thing of growing a fourth or half an acre of potatoes. He prepares the ground, probably plows under a clover sod. He uses a high-grade fertilizer at the rate of approximately one-half a ton per acre. That is significant. He plants disease-free seed, probably cer-

tified seed. When the crop comes up, he cultivates it and sprays it several times for both insects and disease, possibly using a high-pressure sprayer, and that is significant. He digs his crop and gets 250 to 300 bushels per acre. He makes

good farmers or farm women of the community who sponsors the club. They have been visited by the college-trained county agent or extension specialist of the State agricultural college. Possibly they borrowed money for their potato

crop from the local banker and marketed their crop in cooperation with others, which gives them a touch of business training. These are real life situations which have significance for the boy.

All this time, the boy's father has watched his son's work; the community may have seen his clean fields of deep green, copper-plated vines and noted the substantial yield of clean potatoes when they were dug. The boy's plot has not only been a source of education to him but it may have significance to the boy's

father and to the whole community as well. That is why, perhaps, potatoes were suggested to the boy for growing. It was foreseen his results would have significance to the community. The boy has grown, his father has grown, and the community has grown through this boy doing a useful piece of work in a better way, and all these are purposes of 4-H club work.

Girls, too, in 4-H club work may grow potatoes or they may grow a garden. You learn much when you work with the soil, and it is just as informing and educational for girls to work in the soil or care for a flock of poultry or a calf or a pig as it is for boys.

In gardening work, the girls may sell part of their crop fresh and may can or preserve the surplus. They even go fur-



The 4-H club member learns business methods

an exhibit at the local fair and explains to the people how he grew and handled his crop, the records he kept, and the returns he got, and these are all significant.

Meanwhile, he has belonged to a club of 8 or 10 boys and girls and has met monthly with them. At each meeting they have had a program that has centered around what each one is doing, what troubles they are having, what steps they have taken to meet the situation. They have visited each other's potato plots. Their meeting has been conducted in accordance with parliamentary law. They have sung songs together, played games and had a good social time, and all these things are significant.

Also, they have been guided in their work and had the counsel of one of the

ther and prepare and serve it on the table and perhaps act as hostess at the table. The intent is that the work shall be of such size and content as to be a substantial contribution to home activities and to the development of the girl's ability to participate helpfully in these activities.

New Situations Met

Many of the situations confronting the boy and girl as members of 4-H clubs are new, and most of them are solved by methods different from those commonly practiced in the community. Thus, in addition to growing a large crop of potatoes successfully, he himself grows and develops the ability to meet new situations successfully. This ability is probably of more value to him than all the skill he has acquired in potato production. By following new or improved methods of production his imagination and initiative have been called into play. By continuing this process, his persistence is tested and ability to accomplish developed. Whatever the enterprise undertaken, these are some of the necessary qualifications for success. As a member of an organized group, his experience with the group goes through the same process. Thus, out of club work grows the ability to deal successfully with human as well as physical situations.

Responsibility Encouraged

One striking difference between 4-H club work and school work is that club work is voluntary. It is not out of books but out of life and things as they are. It is a voluntary seeking of knowledge. The club belongs to the members. They run it. They are responsible for it. It is their meeting. That is significant to them, and significant in the educational process.

4-H club work has both vocational and broadly educational aspects. The vocational aspects are incidental but are there. It is immaterial to extension forces whether 4-H club boys and girls ever become farmers or farm-home makers. It is the intent that out of 4-H club work shall come an understanding and sympathetic attitude toward both agriculture and work—that the outlook on agriculture and home making and community life shall be broadened—that the need for education and training, if one is to live an abundant life or contribute most to himself or the world, shall be made clear to every member.

There is another and indirect purpose of club work that is of increasing significance. Urban population exceeds rural

population two to one in this country. This relationship is reflected in State legislation, and national laws and policies governing agriculture are within the control of urban groups. How important that urban groups have an intelligent understanding of rural matters!

Now, with the coming of power on farms, the increasing use of tractors and other labor-saving machinery, the use of improved seed and high-grade fertilizers, fewer and fewer farmers are needed to produce all the food, feed, and fiber the Nation needs and for which it will pay a fair profit to the farmer. As a result, many farmers are moving to town. It is estimated that 25 to 35 per cent of the young people 16 years of age and over leave the farms for town. Many in this group are the very cream of rural youth. They constitute an invigorating life stream from the country to the city. Many of the group become in later years merchants; bankers; captains of industry; city, State, and national officials. They occupy positions of responsibility and power. How very desirable, in the interests of right relations between city and county and in the making of national laws affecting agriculture, that this continuous stream of youth from the country to the city carry with it a sympathetic and understanding knowledge of agriculture. We are rapidly coming to see that 4-H club work is the most significant medium yet found for carrying this information and acting as a little leaven in acquainting urban people with the place of agriculture in the national life and in securing a sympathetic and constructive attitude toward it.

Chief Purposes

Without going further into detail, these are some of the thoughts, then, that we would leave in your minds as to the purposes of boys' and girls' 4-H club work:

(1) The primary purpose of 4-H club work is "to aid in diffusing * * * useful and practical information on subjects relating to agriculture and home economics and to encourage the application of same"; and its primary result is to make young people intelligent about a major basic industry and the possibilities of rural life.

(2) So to organize the work that it may serve as a demonstration of the better way in agriculture or home making and so that boys and girls who take part in it grow mentally and in knowledge and skill, with vision expanded and ambition to accomplish stirred.

(3) To train rural youth in better ways of carrying on agriculture and

home economics and to be constantly on the lookout for newer and better methods.

(4) To acquaint rural boys and girls more thoroughly with the beauty and significance of the things of nature that surround them in the country.

(5) To help them to earn money, acquire property, establish a bank account, accomplish.

(6) To bring them in contact with accomplishing men and women, bankers, merchants, educators, technically trained men and women.

(7) To give them group training through clubs in parliamentary practice, recreation, social intercourse, program building, committee work, discussion, demonstration, cooperation, community activities.

(8) To acquaint them in their youth with the sources of agricultural and home economics information, institutions of research and education, and to enable those who leave the farm for work in town to carry with them a sympathetic understanding of rural life.

(9) To teach the dignity of labor, to play the game fairly, to cherish clean living and right thinking, to serve.

(10) All to the end that there may develop in the country high-minded, competent, efficient men and women, a satisfactory country life, and a wholesome leaven in the Nation.

Accounts Audited

The Tazewell County, Ill., home demonstration organization has had its books audited each year since the beginning of 1928. The audit serves as a summary or record of the year's income and expenditures. It gives the advisory council working plans for compiling the next year's budget, which amounts annually to over \$2,000, a basis for a statement of financial requirements when the council members go before the county supervisors to secure the annual county appropriations, and also places the organization on a businesslike basis. Careful records are kept of income from various sources and of expenditures made by the officers. These expenditures include share of salaries of agent and secretary paid from county funds and money raised by the organization; general expenses, such as postage and printing; automobile expenses; and such other disbursements as are needed for the women's camp and fair exhibits.

An auditor lent by the Illinois Agricultural Association, makes official examination of the books of the home demonstration organization. Members of the county advisory board were active participants in the home-account project.



Building up the Cooperative Movement

CHRIS L. CHRISTENSEN

Dean, College of Agriculture, University of Wisconsin
Former Secretary of Federal Farm Board

cooperative creameries, 700 cooperative cheese factories, and 1,000 cooperative fruit and vegetable packing associations. At the same time, several large-scale associations also came into existence. These were, as a rule, federations of locals. The farmers entered a new field. They began in isolated cases to retain control of the sale and the distribution of their products beyond the local community.

The third stage, beginning about 1920, was characterized chiefly by the development of large-scale cooperative marketing associations, either federations of locals or large, centralized organizations covering an entire State or region. There was a natural development from many separate local shipping associations into large, strong organizations for the selling of the products delivered by their farmer members. During the first period, farmers learned to cooperate in their local communities. During the second period, they capitalized the knowledge they had obtained by greatly expanding and strengthening their local organizations, and made the first experiments necessary to develop large-scale marketing associations. During the third period, large-scale marketing associations and terminal market sales agencies expanded and strengthened the services which they were able to render the producers. The growth of these large-scale associations is still going on.

A few figures will serve to illustrate this development. In 1925 Land O'Lakes Creameries, Minneapolis, Minn., handled products valued at approximately \$39,000,000. In 1929 the business of this organization exceeded \$52,500,000. The National Cheese Producers Federation, Plymouth, Wis., increased its volume of business from \$6,654,113 in 1925 to \$11,886,102 in 1930. The business of the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association, New York, N. Y., has grown from \$66,600,000 in 1925 to more than \$89,000,000 in 1929. The California Fruit Growers Exchange handled citrus fruit with a shipping-point value of \$70,700,000 in 1925 and fruit with a value of \$104,900,000 in the 1929-30 shipping season. Time does not permit discussion of the services which these organizations have rendered to their members. It is obvious, however, that their business

would not have grown as it has during the last five years if they had not been able to render substantial services.

I have given this historical account of the development of cooperative marketing to illustrate one point, namely, that farmers' cooperative associations must be developed by the farmers. They must learn to cooperate by cooperating. Neither the Federal Farm Board nor any other agency can present them with a ready-made system of marketing.

Service Given

But, farmers are often handicapped in developing their cooperative associations, both by lack of knowledge and by lack of funds. This is where the Federal Farm Board comes into the picture. The board was set up under the agricultural marketing act to assist farmers' cooperative associations, first, by offering the advice and guidance of its cooperative marketing specialists and, second, by lending to cooperative associations on favorable terms money which they need to establish their business. This is the fundamental service which the board is able to perform. The board can not, and should not, set up and operate cooperative organizations. That is the farmers' job. These associations are the farmers' organizations through which they market their own products. They must be set up by farmers and the farmers must become responsible for their successful operation. The board can help greatly. It can lend money; it can advise and guide. This teamwork between the farmers and the board should result in the development of strong, substantial cooperatives which will render real service to their members and which should become the prime factor in the stabilization of agricultural conditions.

My association with the board since its establishment on July 15, 1929, has convinced me that the outstanding benefit to agriculture which can come from the work of the board is the development of a permanent and successful cooperative marketing system. I believe that nothing is more fundamental to the welfare of the farmers than that they should work together to create and operate their marketing associations, and that they should use the resources of the Federal Farm Board to assist them in this work.

COOPERATIVE marketing has reached its present development because farmers have learned to cooperate. They have learned to do this by cooperating. "Learning by doing" is a sound educational process. Naturally there have been many problems and difficulties to be overcome. Until a few years ago there were no State laws under which cooperative associations could incorporate. There was lack of knowledge and experience in organization on the part of both the management and the membership of the associations, and there was no tested operating and business procedure.

But, in spite of these difficulties the history of cooperative marketing has been one of progress. As early as the fifties farmers in this country began to organize locally for the assembling and manufacture of dairy products. In the late sixties, the seventies, and the early eighties, grain and livestock farmers in the Middle West organized farmers' elevators and local livestock shipping associations. About the same time, fruit and vegetable growers began to form local associations to assemble, grade, and prepare their products for shipment to distant markets.

Local Development

The period from this time to the end of the nineteenth century was one of local development and experimentation. The beginning of the twentieth century, however, brought in a second stage of growth in the farmers' cooperative movement. Large gains were made in the number of local cooperative associations representing every major commodity in American agriculture. According to the records of the United States Department of Agriculture, it is estimated that there were, in 1920, approximately 3,300 farmers' cooperative elevators, 3,000 cooperative livestock shipping associations, 1,500

Professional Improvement of Extension Workers

T. ROY REID

Assistant Director, Arkansas Extension Service

IT IS ONLY during the latter part of the quarter of a century of extension work that a position in an extension service has been generally considered as a profession. Some of the early pioneers in extension have made it a profession; many others considered it as a temporary position to be used as a means of accumulating additional experience, and maybe originally expected some accumulation of funds, to be used in other occupations or professions in which they were engaged or hoped to engage.

Extension work is now definitely a profession for individuals who wish to make it such. The standards which are fixed as prerequisites for one to engage in extension work are such as to give professional standing to this branch of educational service. The term of service of those engaged in extension work at present is of sufficient length to indicate that it is being considered as a permanent field of service rather than a stepping stone to other lines of service or preparation for some other profession.

Profession Offers Challenge

The profession of an extension worker is one which offers a challenge to men and women now engaged in it and those who expect to engage in it.

It is a profession which is relatively new and which is yet unhampered by many traditions and precedents, in which many methods and practices are yet to be worked out, and in which those who engage in it now will have a big part in establishing the prestige of extension work both for the present and the future.

It is a profession which is educational and has the support and confidence of high-minded, thinking people who are interested in educational advancement.

It is a profession in which those who are engaged in it help solve economic difficulties and improve standards of living at the point where these are basic to the welfare of all society.

It is a profession which has fairly constant support. In times of stress the demand for extension work increases. In times of prosperity it gets some credit for the prosperity, and deserves the credit it gets. This offers security and at the same time a challenge to maintain this security.

It is a profession which is growing rapidly and which requires hard, con-

stant, intelligent thinking and effort to keep up with the growth of the profession. There is no reason for an extension worker to get into a rut unless as an individual one is satisfied to do so.

The recognition of these attributes of the profession of being an extension worker brings with it a responsibility for professional improvement of individual workers which will help to still further expand the service, raise the standards of service, and bring greater prestige to those engaged in the service. The rapidity with which changes are coming among the rural people with whom extension workers deal and the progress being made in the development of rural life demands that extension workers constantly study in order to keep ahead in thinking and leadership.

Improvement Studied

The need for professional improvement is being constantly emphasized by Director Warburton, Dr. C. B. Smith, and others in the Federal Extension Service. Directors in the States and groups of extension workers make the need for and means of bringing about greater professional efficiency a topic for frequent discussion in conference with extension agents' meetings. The results of the study of methods of doing extension work now being carried on by M. C. Wilson, Office of Cooperative Extension Work, offer a source for much thought to those who wish to improve their methods. Already a great fund of important data has been collected and analyzed for the use of those who are engaged in extension. These studies are being continued, and there is being constantly accumulated information, which, if carefully studied by those who are interested in the actual practice of extension work, will greatly add to the results secured from the public money expended, and lead to the growth of the individual worker who takes the time to study these data.

The summer courses in extension methods offered at the University of Wisconsin, Cornell University, and other institutions give an opportunity for a limited number of extension workers to study the science and philosophy of their profession. The fact that the number of courses now offered in extension methods is still limited and a small number of

institutions are offering any courses which have an appeal for trained and experienced extension workers handicaps many of those who might be interested in taking advanced training which would lead to further improvement in the profession.

The policy announced recently permitting the use of Smith-Lever funds for sabbatical leave is one which will furnish, in those States where such leave is possible, an additional aid in helping to make it possible for more extension workers to take leave for study.

Training Course

The training course provided for negro extension workers and arranged by the Federal Extension Service this past summer provided a very helpful means for study and improvement of these workers. A similar arrangement of summer schools, located where they would be convenient to all sections of the country, with advanced courses dealing with extension methods and policies and subjects relating directly to these would undoubtedly prove attractive to a large number of white extension workers who are interested in advanced study which would lead to improvement in their profession as well as to advanced degrees. Additional universities may render a great service to the extension service of their institutions by providing for advanced courses for extension workers.

In the discussion of tenure of service the report on extension services in the recently issued study of the Association of Land-Grant Colleges and Universities says:

The process of lengthening the tenure demands the thoughtful attention of administrators of extension work. With continuous service in these as in other positions that are closely limited as to promotion in rank or salary, the tendency is for workers to fall into ruts and to be content if the routine tasks necessary to hold the job are performed.

In all public and institutional service such ruts are quickly developed, and they as quickly become the traveled road to mechanical performance of monotonous duties. This is true in extension work—so true as to offer startling proof of its existence in both State and county positions. It seems almost inevitable that long tenure of service should be associated with loss of enthusiasm and initiative. This tendency can be counteracted only by measures taken to develop those human qualities and interests that broaden

(Continued at bottom of page 69.)

Moisture Conservation in New Mexico

From 5,000 to 7,000 acres of land have been terraced and contoured in several counties in New Mexico because of the obvious difference in crop production that terracing makes.



Where this field was terraced, a good crop of alfalfa was grown. The section illustrated at the left was not terraced

CONTROLLED erosion, preserved soil fertility, and increased crop yields are being obtained in New Mexico by moisture conservation work, reports G. R. Quesenberry, New Mexico extension agronomist.

Some means of moisture conservation is essential for successful farming in New Mexico because of the light annual rainfall, the dashing summer rains, and the dry winds in the late winter and spring. Frequently 50 to 75 per cent of the moisture in the short, hard summer rains passes off to creeks or wet-weather lakes. This rush of water and the high winds carry away the fertile surface soils, unless they are protected. On the eroded fields, yields are decreasing markedly, gullies are reducing the tilled acreage, and the costs of cultivation and harvesting are steadily increasing.

However, it has been found that terracing will retain the moisture and prevent erosion. The terraces recommended at

the present time in New Mexico are wide and level with well built-up ends so that the water will penetrate the soil where it falls and will be stored there for future crop production.

The dust mulch has been recommended also, and now the rougher the surface the less effect the early winds have on the surface soil and the more winter moisture conserved.

Few farmers with properly terraced or contoured land have reported less than a 50 per cent increase in yields. Tests in all the eastern counties of the State have shown that terracing increases the yields from 50 to 60 per cent, and occasionally over 100 per cent.

During the drought of 1930 terraced fields became outstanding, and in some cases produced their largest crops. In fact, Mr. Quesenberry says "the smaller the amount of precipitation, the greater the proportionate returns."

In eastern New Mexico it is possible to grow two or three tons of alfalfa per

acre almost every year by terracing the land, conserving the rainfall, and diverting the adjacent run-off from sod lands; whereas, without terracing, it is seldom possible to even grow alfalfa. For example, in spite of a very dry season in Curry County one year, as much as 2 tons of alfalfa was produced per acre where the scanty run-off was controlled by terraces. In other sections, unterraced alfalfa fields were practically a failure in spite of normal rainfall.

In Mora County, 76 tons of hay was cut from a 25-acre terraced field of alfalfa, but an adjoining unterraced cornfield produced practically nothing.

The above illustrations show two sections of the same field with the same kind of soil which were planted with alfalfa at the same time.

In another county, the terraced wheat which was plowed deep and early produced 550 per cent more than the wheat on the same farm which was tilled with the methods commonly used.

the intellectual horizon and by provision for advancement of economic opportunity commensurate with growth in the field of employment.

There can be no shirking from the responsibility of developing county extension work into a living, growing permanent opportunity for initiative and personal incentive, with adequate recompense for outstanding performance and growing satisfactions for those engaged in this phase of institutional service.

If the individual wills to keep out of the rut he can. With more individual workers taking every opportunity to im-

prove themselves professionally, those who administer extension funds may receive much greater financial support which will make it possible for an economic opportunity to come within the extension field for those who have prepared for advancement in the extension profession.

Every additional year added to the age of the extension services will further increase the necessity for additional means of adding to the fund of information on extension work, otherwise, as suggested,

a routine may be developed which will hinder rather than foster the expansion of the service which is now adding so greatly to the incomes and satisfactions of many individuals now engaged in the business of farming. Constructive thinking, quiet study, and a utilization of all suggestions and methods providing for increasing the knowledge of extension work by the mass of extension workers is necessary in order that the profession of extension work may advance rather than tend to settle into a routine.

Illinois Readjusts Home Management Project

KATHRYN VAN AKEN BURNS

State Home Demonstration Leader, Illinois Extension Service

AN evolutionary change has taken place in the manner of launching the home-management project in a county during the past three years. Three years ago the emphasis was placed upon some of the techniques of housekeeping in the hope that from this point we could lead farm women to a consideration of some of the larger objectives that underlie home making.

Our immediate concern was the number of improved practices that might result from the technique demonstrated, so the efficient performance of routine physical practice of home making was given primary consideration. Although we indulged in considerable wishful thinking about the larger benefits of the home management project to farm women, in private we had to admit that its results were not carrying over into other situations that we chanced to see or hear about on subsequent visits to the county. Our home-management project was evidently not affecting the thinking and judgment of the farm woman to any appreciable degree when she was confronted with a decision that needed a selection of choices in new conditions. While no doubt we were helping her to be more efficient in household routine, we were failing to arouse in her standards of excellence for family living. What we thought was education was in reality not modifying her behavior.

About this time C. H. Schopmeyer of the Federal Extension Service came to assist our home-economics staff in an analysis of projects. He helped us crystallize the idea that we need to check the subject-matter content of our projects in terms of the farm home maker. Specialists may be interested in subject matter for its own sake, but the home maker is interested in subject matter when it is pinned to some problems she has to meet.

Mr. Schopmeyer's explanation of his Analysis of the Managerial Responsibilities of the Farm Home Maker got into the thinking of the State staff and has been responsible for making our projects enormously more effective.

Standards of Living

Now instead of launching the home-management project with a study of equipment or kitchen improvement, we start with a standards of farm family living summary that has about six thought-provoking questions under each of the following headings: Wholesomeness of family relationships, adequacy of farmstead, adequacy of the dwelling, status of family health, and extent of the participation in civic, social, and economics affairs. The questions are framed to suggest alternative situations that will stimulate thought and probably in no case can they be answered by a simple yes or no. This summary is designed to give the home maker the whole picture

of family living and her part in it, and is checked at the beginning of the project to give her a perspective and checked again at the end for summarization.

That it has stimulated thinking is shown by the project reports of home advisers who indicate a clearer idea of the objectives of the project than ever before. That it is stimulating thinking among farm women is shown by their requests for help with such problems as evaluation of time and evaluation of money. A few years ago the demand was for something so specific and tangible that it had physical measurements. Perhaps the objective Mr. Schopmeyer tried to help us see was achieved in the case of one woman who said, "As I see it, the aim of the home-management project is to make us desperately curious about the whys and wherefores of everything we do."

We are now trying to develop all our projects upon this managerial idea. While we know of no quantitative way to measure our results we believe that the new method of approach is developing attitudes and judgments regarding family living that are having a bearing in developing new standards of excellence for farm living as well as adding to the number of improved practices in house-keeping techniques. The latter now seem of lesser importance because once an inquiring mind can be developed, improved practices take care of themselves.

Growing Potatoes Under Contract in Utah

In its effort to develop an agronomic program on the farms which will furnish an ample supply of feed for the farm animals, food for the farm family, and, if possible, a cash crop, the Utah Extension Service found that potatoes would materially contribute to the completion of this program in the Parowan Valley in the southern part of the State, according to J. C. Hogenson, Utah extension agronomist.

Southern Utah is a cattle and sheep country, but during the early part of 1930 the prices for livestock were very low, therefore, most of the farmers were ready and willing to listen to the suggestion that a cash crop be grown on their farms. The main reasons for deciding on potatoes were that the elevation of the valley is between 5,000 and

6,000 feet; the soil is a rather heavy, red sandy loam; and the natural gravity water supply can be supplemented by underground water that can be brought to the surface by electric power at a reasonable cost.

The Contract

Just at that time a potato contractor from a large reliable produce company came into the valley and offered the farmers a contract which provided that the contractor would obtain good reliable Russet Burbank seed from Idaho for the farmers at \$1.50 a hundredweight, and in the fall the contractor would take the potatoes produced, graded and on board cars, at \$1 a hundred for the first 125 bags per acre and at the regular market price for the balance produced. This

contract was accepted by 30 growers who signed up for more than 400 acres.

The seed potatoes were treated with hot formaldehyde and planted in plowed alfalfa ground. Throughout the summer the fields were irrigated and cultivated. Last fall the potatoes were dug with mechanical diggers and culled in the field. Then they were sacked and hauled to the railroad depot where they were graded into U. S. No. 1 and U. S. No. 2, placed in new, branded bags, and shipped to Los Angeles. The average yield of potatoes was 140 bags of U. S. No. 1 and 40 to 50 bags of U. S. No. 2.

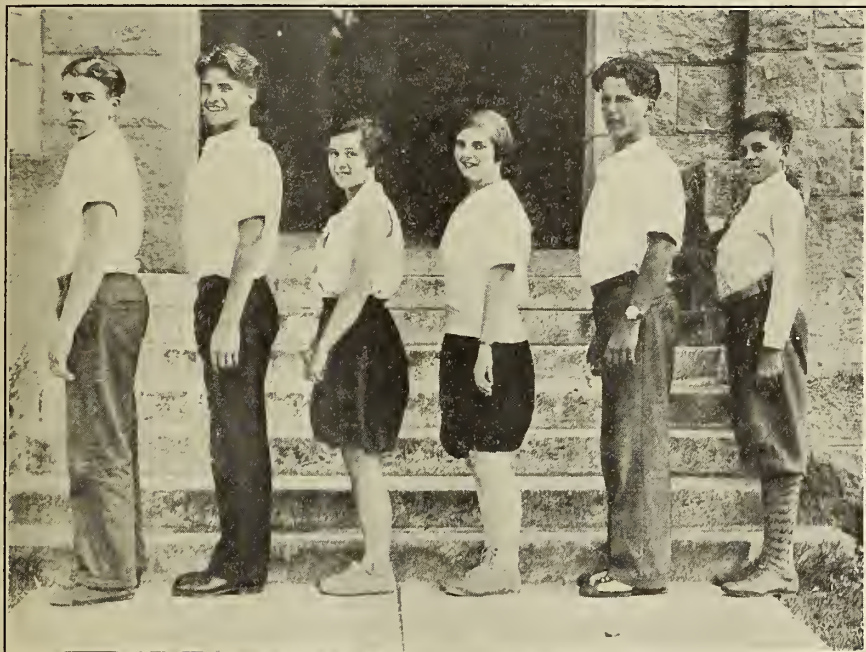
Although the prices for potatoes were low last fall, all of the farmers made a little profit on their crops and nearly all of them are signing a contract to grow potatoes again next year, Mr. Hogenson reports.

Five Years of 4-H Health Club Work

THERE have been more completed records in the health project in Rhode Island for the past two years than in all of the other projects combined, reports Lorenzo F. Kinney, jr., Rhode Island State club leader. In northern Rhode Island, Dorothea M. Hoxie, county

agent, reports that 98 per cent of those enrolled in the health work completed the project. The State enrollment for 1929 was 1,838, and for 1930 it was 2,073, which represents over 90 per cent of those enrolled in agricultural or home-economics projects.

ested in clubs which have novel features, but will not even join a club that starts with a visit to the dentist. In spite of the fact that there is no specialist on this work, it is a state-wide program carried out from the State office through the county club agents to the



Rhode Island 4-H health champions in 1930

club agent, reports that 98 per cent of those enrolled in the health work completed the project. The State enrollment for 1929 was 1,838, and for 1930 it was 2,073, which represents over 90 per cent of those enrolled in agricultural or home-economics projects.

The Health Program

The health program in Rhode Island is simple in essentials but rather comprehensive in details. First, members are shown how to recognize health and how to score each other. This makes apparent the most prevalent defects in the groups, and then a plan is prepared which will lead to the desired improvements.

At first emphasis is given to defects in which improvements can be made readily, because the feeling of confidence grows with improvements and the desire for a high health score seems to come only after a relatively long period of successfully improving one point after another until the perfect record is within reach. Also, health stunts are used because boys and girls will become inter-

local leaders, and by them put into effect with the individual club members.

Resulting Improvements

The accomplishments have been principally in raising the average health levels rather than in developing outstanding individuals. The idea that it is in style to have high health scores has been instilled in the minds of the members, and now they have a desire to gain and maintain perfect health.

On the average, each club member has had four defects in food habits, 46 per cent of which were improved in 1926 and 57 per cent in 1930. Each club member has had an average of 5.8 defects in health scores each year. The improvement made in health defects was 52 per cent in 1926 and 59 per cent in 1930.

It was found that in the poorer families, ignorance and indifference rather than lack of finances caused defects in the food habits, such as insufficient milk and lack of fresh vegetables. Even those families with the lowest income can approximately meet the 4-H health require-

ments because they require small cash expenditures. In fact, the most striking gains in both food habits and health scores were made among the groups which lacked finances or had other unfavorable home conditions. However, medical attention is often provided through the school clinics, if the family is unable to bear the costs.

Cooperating Agencies

This program was originally worked out cooperatively by Miriam Birdseye, extension nutritionist of the Office of Cooperative Extension Work; officials of the American Child Health Association; the director of Child Health of the Rhode Island State Board of Health; and the extension service in Rhode Island. In carrying out the program the extension service receives full cooperation from the above organizations as well as from the superintendents of schools, school health doctors and nurses, and the Red Cross representatives in Rhode Island.

Why Women Attend Club Meetings

In order to determine why women attend home demonstration club meetings, a study was made in North Carolina by Mrs. Jane S. McKimmon, State home demonstration agent in North Carolina. The following reasons were given by more than 300 women:

1. Subjects taught: Clothing, cookery, home improvement, child care, parental education, and kindred subjects.
2. Community improvement: Bringing the women together to work out community problems and to enjoy themselves.
3. Inspiration: New ideas and vision of what is possible for the home maker of the future.
4. Social: Meeting with neighbors and serving as hostess at club meetings and similar activities.
5. Self-improvement: Growth in self-confidence, ability to conduct meetings, ability to speak in public, leadership, and citizenship.
6. Recreation: Relaxation, games, and release from daily tasks.
7. Economic gains: Marketing information for home products and savings in the home.
8. Personal admiration of the agent.

Agricultural extension work based largely on 4-H clubs was introduced in Poland in 1926. There are now 50,000 boys and girls in these Polish clubs.

Extension Service Review

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MAY, 1931

The Country Child

The touchstone of rural progress is the situation in which we find the rural child. Here is where the real interest of the farmer and the farm woman lies. Their hope is for happiness and health for their children, for a better education for their children than they themselves had, for a future of more freedom from financial worries and economies, of greater happiness, of more distinction. Extension thought and endeavor, if they are to be ultimately successful, must contribute, therefore, to the welfare of the country child.

Whatever extension does for the farmer to make his business more profitable contributes to the welfare of his children. Whatever extension does for the farm woman to help her make the home more comfortable and attractive, to give her more generous means with which to feed, clothe, and care for her household, to lessen her drudgery, and to give her leisure for social contacts, recreation, and rest, to that degree does extension aid in improving the situation of the country child.

It is only right that extension should concern itself actively with the country child. Proper food and clothing; comfortable and attractive surroundings; proper conditions of lighting, ventilation, and sanitation; correct habits of personal living; discovery of the special abilities of children in the activities of the farm and home; their protection against labor beyond their strength that will stunt physical and mental growth or deprive

them of their natural right to comradeship and play; the development of an appreciation and full enjoyment on their part of the woods, fields, and streams, of flowers and birds, and of the many simple joys with which country living abounds—these are matters of active extension concern.

In whatever is undertaken or proposed for the improvement of the farm business or of the farm home, there is in the mind of the thoughtful extension worker a picture of the children who will be affected. Happiest of all the experiences of the extension agent are the contacts he has with country children. In counties where the agent has won his welcome he knows every last chick and child on each farm he visits. The spontaneous and enthusiastic greeting he receives from these children puts light and hope into the grind and wear of many a hard and discouraging day. Extension would have little to hold the men and women of warm sympathies and enthusiasms that it now attracts if there was not in their minds the hope of contributing to the greater happiness of the country child. It is only fitting, then, that this first anniversary issue of the REVIEW is dedicated to the country child and to extension effort in his behalf.

Preparation

Words are useful in extension only in so far as they make definitely helpful facts understandable. Volume never makes up for deficiency in content. Not how much is said but what is said. Not how many jobs are done but how well they are done. These are the things that count in carrying out any permanent extension program.

Extension lends itself too readily to a hand-to-mouth existence. The temptation is too often with us to delay preparation until the event or job calling for our efforts is immediately at hand. Usually we know a month, two months, or even six months ahead that we will have a meeting to hold, a job to do, a situation to meet. When we are dealing with a fundamental situation, when we seek the permanent improvement of an agricultural industry in a county, we need to have our foundations deep, our preparation thorough, and our answers ready. This means that we must know exactly what we have to say or offer and why we propose what we do. We must know, too, to whom we are to give these facts, how this audience can best be reached, and how to use the mediums employed with greatest effectiveness. The meeting

we hold, the tour we arrange, the news item we supply, the circular letter we write, the exhibit we make—all these must be planned carefully and made to drive home to the people we seek to aid, the facts we have to give.

To attain each objective we set up for the year, we need a well thought-out plan. We need to know how and when we are to carry out each part of this plan. The facts we are to use must be at hand and in the right form to present. Nothing should be left to the spur of the moment that can be figured out in advance. The ability to meet emergencies capably is a trait much to be desired in the extension worker, but it is of itself not enough, to carry through a serious educational effort that is based on the findings of science and that seeks fundamental and permanent improvement in farming as a business.

Find the Man

Find the right man to do the job. That, according to Chris L. Christensen, former secretary of the Federal Farm Board, is the key to success in cooperative marketing operations. The selection of a competent manager without doubt is one of the most important responsibilities of the board of directors of a marketing association.

The competent manager must be a man with the ability and experience to carry out policies consistently and to handle administrative matters efficiently. To obtain such a man, the members of cooperatives must be willing to offer salaries comparable with those paid to executives in other businesses. The manager and his executive staff are responsible for carrying out the policies laid down by the board of directors. The manager is, also, an adviser to the board. It is a part of his job to present to the board thorough and complete statements, with clear interpretations as to the actual condition of the operations of the business. He must be ready with suggestions concerning new policies or changes in old ones, together with the reasons why changes should be made. Finally, it is the duty of the manager and his staff to translate the policies and plans of the directors into action and to do so efficiently and economically.

Here is the picture of the manager that each cooperative requires. To get clearly before the membership the nature of the job, to find the right man to do the job, and to pay him what the job is worth. These are things that must be done if a cooperative is to succeed.

Extension Activities in Child Care and Training

A FUNDAMENTAL activity which is finding a major place in the extension program is that concerned with the right training of children for satisfactory living. A happier home life is the objective, and this objective is being sought through the specific training of parents and children.

The work in child care and training is conducted usually by study groups which are composed of mothers of young children. Specialists in child care and training or parent education and child development are employed in Georgia, Illinois, Iowa, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Jersey, New York, and Oklahoma. A brief summary of some of the results achieved is given.

New York

An outstanding fact is that parents wish an educational program which involves study, reading, the preparation of papers, discussion, and use of a textbook. There are 84 clubs in 20 counties, with an enrollment of 991. During 1930, 239 meetings with an attendance of 2,094 were held. Many clubs meet in the evening, thus making it possible for fathers to attend. At present there are only a few men in the clubs, but one club has a father as chairman.

The courses available in the study clubs are: Routine behavior of young children, nonroutine behavior of young children, and reading courses on such topics as problems of parenthood, and sex education. The study program consists of 12 lessons. The work begins in October and continues to May. The clubs met in several county-wide sessions during the year. Conferences with club officers and members were held on club problems and lecture discussions were given on topics requested by groups. During the year there were 84 conferences of this kind with 708 in attendance, and 34 lectures with 2,181 in attendance.

A group of 15 women were given training in May, which consisted of 3 all-day meetings at the college, when instruction in the giving of 2 lessons on eating and

2 lessons on sleeping was given. Each leader agreed that within the year following the conference she would meet 3 groups and give the 4 lessons to each group. There are 7 counties with such leaders at work, 17 lay leaders reporting 43 groups and holding 143 meetings with 1,155 in attendance. The groups have averaged about 8 members. Perhaps the most interesting development of this work was the continuance of 4 of these groups into child study clubs after the 4 lessons had been given by the lay leaders.

In New York the number of homes making changes was as follows: Improving habits, 1,381; positive method for negative, 1,657; recommended play equipment, 995; recommended physical adjustments to better meet children's needs, 1,294; and better adult habits with respect to development of children, 3,411.

MAY 1 IS CHILD HEALTH DAY

May 1 is to be observed throughout the Nation as the eighth annual Child Health Day in accordance with the proclamation of the President. Cooperative extension workers have been much interested in the observance of this day in past years and are continuing to carry their share of active responsibility for the success of the movement which is so closely allied in purpose to their own objectives.

The 1931 program for Child Health Day is based on the findings of the White House Conference on Child Health and Protection on recommendation of the National Child Health Day committee. The committee also indorsed the keynote which had been chosen as best representing the total purpose of the conference, "Community responsibility and cooperation for child health and protection." Many organizations, both public and private, as well as the cooperative extension service, are cooperating with the American Child Health Association in the observance of Child Health Day and the promotion of child health throughout the Nation.

Georgia

The specialist in parent education and child development, Certie Reynolds, conducted study groups in cooperation with the home demonstration agents in organized clubs in 23 counties. The clothing specialist cooperated in work pertaining to clothing for children. A combination of lecture and discussion is most generally used, supplemented by pictures, charts, and exhibits, to bring out special points. In this State in 1930, 116 rural groups of 2,496 people devoted the major part of 6 to 8 months to this program under the direct supervision of the specialist. The specialist has met 78 of these groups from 2 to 4 times each; and the home demonstration agents conducted from 2 to 5 meetings with each of the 116 groups.

Illinois

The McLean County Farm Bureau, Bloomington-Normal Women's Club, Parent-Teacher Association, City Health Department, and the Daily Pantograph cooperated in holding a child-welfare conference of four sessions in February at Bloomington. Prominent speakers addressed the 500 people in attendance. These organizations have written the Governor of the State, asking if the State white house conference might be held in Bloomington.

Iowa

In the study groups assigned readings were studied by members, the specialist presented subject matter, and discussions were held. Plays and slides were presented at general meetings. Contests were held, exhibits made, and demonstrations were conducted in child feeding, solving problems of fussy food habits, improvements of other habits of children, home arrangements for children, and cooperation of children in home tasks. Psychologists cooperated in the mental testing clinics and demonstrations. The number of homes adopting suggestions was 6,809.

Michigan

Twenty study centers were organized. The 616 women enrolled have 1,418 children.

Plans were made so that fathers can attend part of the meetings, and 506 fathers cooperated.

Minnesota

In Minnesota 93 community groups with 1,192 members carried the child development project. During the year 1,642 people adopted 3,073 improved practices.

Massachusetts

In the spring of 1930 a group of 25 women representing 12 communities attended a series of 5 meetings led by Mrs. Ruth D. Morley, specialist in child development and parent education. Topics discussed were heredity, environment, attitude of parent to child, value of companionship, individuality of the child, and physical growth of the child. The women attending these meetings carried

back to their communities some knowledge of what the project really means and how it meets the needs of young mothers. This year the project will be conducted in the same section of the county and the representatives will act as project leaders.

In Middlesex County monthly service letters containing information on children's clothing, toys, books, child feeding, sun baths, and health are sent to 1,800 mothers. In 1930, 314 mothers reported 665 improved practices in nutrition.

New Jersey

The specialist in child care and parent education devoted a major part of her time to the training of the 22 home demonstration agents.

The agents were grouped in three districts and a central point of meeting arranged for each district. The specialist met each group once a week for 1 day's work which included 2 hours of observation in the morning in the nursery school in the district, 2 hours of class discussion in the afternoon, 1 hour of which is devoted to subject matter and 1 hour to methods of organization. Some help was given by professors from Rutgers in giving 4 periods to mental hygiene and 2 to vocational education. Play centers are being organized.

In Sussex County schools gave programs on health and food habits in which all children took active parts which interested them and their parents. The nurse also gave suggestions on health and urged that the children work to win a place in a future health parade.

Emphasizing the Health "H"

The health "H" of 4-H club work is being emphasized this year in Minnesota where they are trying to have every club member in the State do at least something to improve his or her own health, reports T. A. Erickson, State club leader in Minnesota.

Mr. Erickson believes that unless a strong health program is carried, there will be "3-H" clubs instead of 4-H clubs, and therefore he advocates as a slogan "The fourth 'H' as strong as the other three." The plan for the work in Minnesota provides that the health work will not be compulsory and that there will not be any special enrollments, although the agents are urging every member to carry out the suggested health program and to fill out a simple health report blank.

In this project the club workers have the cooperation of the extension nutrition specialists and the county and school nurses.

Child Care in Alabama



Demonstration in child training

ALTHOUGH Alabama has no extension specialist in child care and parental education, the project on this subject has been carried on by home demonstration agents in Montgomery, Jefferson, and Macon Counties, Ala., during the past three years.

The extension nutritionist and the extension economist in home management planned the initial work with the home demonstration agent in Montgomery County in 1928-29.

Demonstration methods were used in 8 leadership schools which were attended by 148 leaders from 7 home demonstration clubs. These demonstrations were repeated by the home demonstration agent and the leaders before 1,010 club members and visitors.

In 1929-30 Jefferson and Macon Counties carried the program, which had been expanded to include not only the work of the extension nutritionist and extension economist in home management but also the work of the clothing specialist.

Lecture demonstrations at the leadership schools in the three counties were given by the extension specialists and county health officers, who were assisted by county health nurses, local physicians, and members of the faculty of the Alabama Polytechnic Institute. The preliminary and final clinics for children of preschool age were held in each community by the county health units. The course consisted of eight demonstrations covering the following subjects: Inheritance and environment, prenatal and first-year feeding, nutrition of the preschool child, nutrition of the adolescent,

infant and maternity clothes, stages of development, and training for parents.

Results Accomplished

The majority of the club women report that they are serving more green leafy vegetables, fruits, potatoes, milk and butter, whole grain cereals, bread, and eggs as a result of the nutrition instruction given them in club work. The women used improved methods of cooking vegetables and meats and put into practice their knowledge of planning balanced daily menus.

One hundred and six preschool children were given physical examinations. Sixty-five were examined at the beginning of the course and again at the close of the work. Twenty-seven mothers followed the diet schedule for their babies. Children have played in the sunshine more during the winter and have had fewer colds than in other winters.

Mothers are teaching their children to dress and undress themselves and are making simple garments that are easy to put on. They have made sun suits and play suits, some of which have been made from feed sacks, stockings, or dishrag netting.

Mothers have made an effort to establish for their children regular health habits, sleeping hours, regular hours for meals, and less eating between meals. They are encouraging self-reliance, developing initiative, teaching them courtesy, unselfishness, and more prompt and willing obedience, and are explaining to them why they are asked to do certain things.

Eastern States Outline Agronomy, Clothing, and 4-H Club Programs

DEFINITE directions to agronomy, clothing, and 4-H club work in the Eastern States were given in the recommendations made by the several groups representing these three lines of extension activity at the annual Eastern States Extension Conference, which was held in New Brunswick, N. J., February 24, 25, and 26, 1931.

The tenor of these recommendations was influenced to a marked degree by the discussion of significant social and economic trends and their effects on extension programs, which was the central theme of the conference.

Recommendations of the Club Leaders

The State 4-H club leaders recommended that a more flexible 4-H club program should be planned within the States to meet the needs for (1) the organization of 4-H club work according to the changing natural social and economic areas; (2) the additional preparation for life and vocational guidance of rural youth; (3) the training of farm girls and boys to participate in the family group in a more satisfying and constructive way; (4) social and recreational activities that are adapted to the age and interests of farm boys and girls; (5) evaluation of 4-H club activities in terms of the needs of youth and the objectives of extension work; and (6) the development of a philosophy of rural life that will equip farm youth to make intelligent decisions.

The other recommendations of the club leaders were:

1. That the club leaders study and apply in their programs more of the available facts relative to the economic and social situations and trends of rural life.

2. That the State club leaders make studies of specialized problems relating to methods of club organization and promotion.

3. That, as a sequel to this conference, there be held in the different States similar conferences to effect a more widespread understanding of the significant social and economic trends and problems as they concern farm youth.

4. That the Office of Cooperative Extension Work be asked to have prepared a handbook of social and economic information for use with 4-H club leaders and members (particularly older boys

and girls), in order to facilitate the application of social and economic facts in 4-H club planning and programs.

Agronomy Sessions

The agronomy specialists centered their discussion around the marginal land problem, dairying and pastures, and agronomy in 4-H club work. They recognized as marginal land that land which does not at present return enough net income to enable the operator and his family to maintain a reasonable standard of living. It was agreed that this marginal-land problem should be studied jointly with the forestry, animal-husbandry, marketing, and farm-management groups.

The specialists decided that the production of harvested forage crops and the production of pasturage should be emphasized in building agronomy programs to meet the needs of the dairy industry. They recommended legume growing because legumes go far toward replacing grain feeds, and because they afford large hourly labor incomes, according to farm-management records. The advantages of better pastures were pointed out as including cheap and abundant milk production, healthier and more vigorous cattle, and less trouble in breeding. It was emphasized that these advantages are obtained by the more abundant and better quality forage that improved methods of pasture management and fertilization bring about.

They recommended that pastures should be given more attention in formulating agronomy extension programs.

Recommendations Made by Clothing Specialists

In order to have facts on clothing costs and appearances to serve as a basis for discussion during the conference, preliminary studies were made by home demonstration workers in the various States. The estimates obtained from about 400 farm families showed that the average annual cost for clothing a farm family of 4.4 members is \$244. Almost 600 farm women and girls and more than 500 farm men and boys, as dressed for church or trips to town, were scored on their appearances. Although the average score was 80 per cent, the women were scored low in all the States on "appearance of entire costume" i. e., suitability to occasion, harmony in color, etc., and the

men were scored low on "overcoat" and "grooming."

Three purposes were outlined for the clothing extension program: First, to study and determine economic facts and social needs of rural people in relation to clothing; second, to work with rural people in establishing standards for suitability of clothing, posture, grooming, and personal neatness; and third, to develop a clothing program to fit the needs as shown by the above studies.

In general, the recommendations for carrying on the work were: (1) That clothing accounts should be obtained to serve as a basis for planning a family clothing budget; (2) that the projects in construction and remodeling of clothing should be continued; (3) that emphasis should be given to cleaning and storage, good posture, and children's clothing; (4) that the simplicity, becomingness, and health aspects of clothing should be emphasized rather than the prevailing fashion; (5) that a study be made to compile a list of nonflammable cleaners which will not injure fabrics; and (6) that other extension specialists and the resident staff should be cooperated with in all these efforts.

Other recommendations were that the specialists should exchange "round robin" letters semiannually and that an extension clothing specialist should be employed by the Office of Cooperative Extension Work. As a result of one recommendation of this group, a committee has been appointed to work out standard clothing budgets for a family of five on the basis of expenditures of \$150 and \$250 a year.

The clothing specialists also believed that their program should include work with men and boys as well as with women and girls.

NATIONAL 4-H CLUB RADIO PROGRAM

SATURDAY, JUNE 6

Music from Pan America will be played in the National 4-H Music Achievement Test to be broadcast on Saturday, June 6, during the United States Department of Agriculture Farm and Home Hour as a feature of the monthly 4-H club radio program. The United States Marine Band will play the following selections:

La Paloma (Cuba)-----Yradier.
La Golondrina (Mexico)---Serradell.
Cuban Dances (Cuba)---Cervantes.
San Lorenzo March (Argentina)
Silva.
Soldiers' Song (Brazil)---Salutari.
El Condor Pasa (Peru)----Robles.

The New Western Radio Program

M. S. EISENHOWER

Director of Information, U. S. Department of Agriculture

NEWS of agricultural extension work in the Western States figures extensively in a new network radio program, started by the Department of Agriculture on January 1, 1931, at the invitation of the National Broadcasting Co.

The new program is known as the Western Farm and Home Hour. It originates in San Francisco and is broadcast daily except Saturday and Sunday from 12.15 to 1 p. m., Pacific standard time, by a network of eight stations.

Daily except Thursday, this program carries a 5-minute review of extension news of the seven westernmost States. The daily reviews contributed by the extension services of these States present three sorts of information for Western farmers and home makers: (1) Current recommendations of the extension services; (2) announcements of meetings of wide interest to farmers and home makers; (3) announcements of publications of the colleges which are currently useful to farmers and home makers. This news from the States is compiled into a running story and delivered by R. H. Lamb, western radio program manager for the Department of Agriculture.

Plans are afoot for a monthly 4-H club program in the Western Farm and

Home Hour. To accomplish this the department is soliciting the cooperation of all the Western States served by the new network program. One program already has been presented with the aid of the California Extension Service.

Department Features

The department features of the Western Farm and Home Hour include weekly market reviews, showing trends, but not quoting prices, on grains, hay, and feed-stuffs; on livestock, meats, and wool; on dairy and poultry products; and on fruits and vegetables. The Forest Service presents at least one weekly talk or dialogue dealing with its work and urging the public to help in conservation. A daily weather report contributed by the Weather Bureau shows conditions and gives forecasts for the Pacific and Western Intermountain States. Other items are a weekly "read-the-label" interview with the chief of the western district of the Food and Drug Administration, and talks on current production problems of Western farmers and management problems of Western home makers by members of the department and by visiting State agricultural authorities.

The National Broadcasting Co. contributes an entertainment program as a setting for the information features, and has arranged with the United Press, the International News Service, and the Pacific Coast News Service to provide a daily digest of governmental news of interest to agriculture.

The Department of Agriculture defrays the cost of the program management. The National Broadcasting Co. provides without charge the network telephone facilities and the musical program. The associated stations contribute their facilities without charge. These stations are: KGO, Oakland; KECA, Los Angeles; KFSD, San Diego; KTAR, Phoenix (broadcasts only from 1.45 to 2 p. m.); KSL, Salt Lake City; KGW, Portland; KOMO, Seattle; KHQ, Spokane.

Extension workers of the Western States whose travel schedules take them to San Francisco will confer a favor upon the department program manager by notifying him of their intended visits and of topics of general interest in the West which they will discuss with the network audience. Address R. H. Lamb, Room 33, Appraiser's Building, San Francisco, Calif.

Disseminating Outlook Information in Indiana

OUTLOOK information is being satisfactorily disseminated in Indiana by the use of several different methods, according to J. C. Baker, assistant extension editor in Indiana.

A mimeographed report on the outlook for the various farm commodities produced in Indiana is prepared in February and sent to all county agents, teachers of vocational agriculture, and members of the agricultural staff at Purdue University. In addition to these agricultural workers, the report is sent to the leading bankers, farm bureau officers, officers of the Grange and Farmers Union, and cooperators in the farm-account project.

This report forms the basis for discussion at the various extension meetings during the following months. Charts covering the relative purchasing power of beef cattle, sheep, and horses

in Indiana from 1870 to 1929, the corn-hog ratio from 1910 to 1929, the ratio of the prices of poultry feed to the prices of poultry and eggs from 1910 to 1929, and the seasonal variation in the prices of hogs from 1921 to 1929, are also presented at a number of these meetings.

In addition to the presentation of economic material at meetings, the outlook report was summarized and published in news articles and eight radio talks were given by county agents and farm management specialists.

In the 66 counties doing outlook work last year, 245 meetings were held with a total attendance of 19,976 persons. The county agents in Clay, Vigo, and Sullivan Counties found it advantageous to hold joint meetings; that is, the three agents united and jointly held their meetings, each presenting some phase of the outlook report.

Mr. Baker reports that in all the outlook work carried on in Indiana emphasis was given to the value of economic information for stabilizing production rather than for encouraging fluctuations in production so that some farmers could "out-guess the market."

The home demonstration department and the animal industry department of the University of Idaho are cooperating in giving a series of demonstrations in different parts of the State, which will bring about a greater utilization of lamb by the use of the less used cuts. The demonstration consists of cuts of lamb given by a meat cutter and the preparation of some of the less used cuts by Miss Marion Hepworth, State home demonstration leader and nutrition specialist.

Negro Agents Demonstrate Home Improvement Work

AFTER directing negro extension work for 10 years in Texas toward production, conservation, and preservation of food; clothing; home-improvement work; poultry raising; and dairying; the extension agents felt that the confidence of the people had been gained so that they would be willing to cooperate in an attempt to improve housing conditions, according to Mrs. M. E. V. Hunter, negro district agent.

Each home had different problems because little thought had been given to the

crop. This method is continued until the work is completed, which requires from one to five years, according to the financial progress of the family.

Twelve homes to be used as demonstration homes were selected in each county which has a home demonstration agent. Units will be developed step by step with the idea of having other farm families participate in the demonstrations from time to time and put the information into practice in their own homes.

The negro home demonstration agents of Texas were requested to demonstrate

plotting a home garden, constructing a poultry house, and grading and replanting of the grounds around the house were all done by the agents as a part of the course. The women agents redecorated the walls, refinished the floors, made curtains and draperies, painted and refinished furniture, made rugs and screens, put rollers on the table and wood box, raised the height of the cookstove, selected and framed appropriate pictures from magazines, stained the frames, and placed pictures on the walls, made a convenient place for the mop, broom, and irons, and made an adjustable bathroom which is especially designed for a small house as it can be removed when not needed and the space utilized for other conveniences.

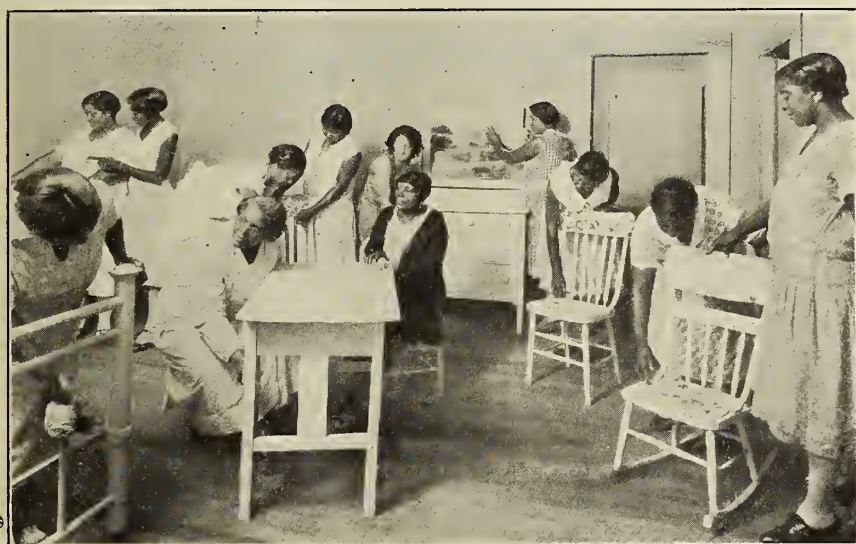
The house was equipped with all modern conveniences, such as a built-in kitchen cabinet, sink, glass in the upper part of the kitchen door to let in more light, and a screen 5½ feet high to separate the dining room from the kitchen, bedroom with a closet, semiliving room, and front and back porch. All floors except the kitchen floor were stained. A linoleum was neatly arranged on the kitchen floor. This house, the improvements of which cost \$408, looks as well as other cottages on the campus which had just been completed at a cost of \$2,200 each.

The work, under the direction of two instructors, was accomplished in two weeks, which included six class periods of two hours each. Considerable material for the work had been assembled. Each agent who attended the short course was furnished with an outline of this material, together with a mimeographed list of materials and references giving sources of information on how to develop home-improvement work.

The method used in remodeling this old building should be of great value to the average farm family in making homes of the present huts that are so commonly seen in the rural districts of the Southland.

Illinois Summer Courses

The University of Illinois for the first time is offering 4-weeks' summer courses in agricultural economics, marketing, agricultural economic theory, farm mechanics, and farm management. These are the same courses that are offered in the regular sessions of the university, but are being given for four weeks during the summer to enable county agents and Smith-Hughes teachers to get advanced training.



Demonstration in the refinishing of bedroom furniture

location of the lot, house, barn, orchard, well, and garden. The minimum standard set for a home included all comforts necessary for the development of children and for the preservation of the health of all members of the family.

The various tasks necessary for the improvement of the farm home were divided into 5 units in the interior and exterior of the home and 5 units in the farm, making a total of 10 units in the development of the entire layout. By dividing the work into units the necessary improvements could be made step by step, taking one interior and one exterior unit per year until the farm family would have a well-planned home.

One of the greatest handicaps in improving the farm home is the lack of sufficient funds. To raise money for improvements each family plants 2 acres in cotton, potatoes, or in any other money

their home-improvement work to the agents of three States who were attending the summer school held at Prairie View, Tex. This school was one of three conducted in the South for negro extension agents under the direction of the Office of Cooperative Extension Work in cooperation with the State extension services of the Southern States, and partly financed by the Julius Rosenwald Fund.

An old dilapidated 3-room box house was used in conducting the various demonstrations which would ordinarily be given in the development of the average farm home. A plan was made for the work, and the men and women agents participated in changing the house into a neat 5-unit home at a total cost, excluding labor, of \$408.

The house was remodeled and refurnished. The carpentry work, painting, building of a sanitary toilet, tree surgery,

Buying Clothing Studied in California

BETTER buying studies have aroused considerable interest in the clothing program in California during the past two years. The aim of these studies is to familiarize the women with information such as textile values, cut of garments, standard sizes, cleaning, laundering, and wearing qualities. This information helps them to be more intelligent consumers. Fourteen counties participated in these studies. The subject of buying had been discussed previously in connection with demonstrations in clothing selection and construction.

In each of the counties the subject of better buying was discussed and demonstrated in meetings covering one or two months. However, several months of preparation were spent by the home demonstration agent and women, who voluntarily served as home demonstrators in preparation for the work at the meetings. Records were kept of cost, labor, laundry, and wearing qualities of both ready-made and homemade house dresses, various makes of stockings and underwear. The demonstrations included also reports of studies on textiles and accessories.

With plenty of wash dresses on the market priced within the reach of everyone, and also an attractive array of yard goods on sale, the question to buy or to make entered into the project.

In Butte County where Irene Fagin is home demonstration agent, 11 demonstrators made a comparative cost study of dresses for adults between the sizes of 34-inch and 44-inch bust. The following conclusions were reached. The cheaper the ready-made dress the less was actually saved in making a similar one at home, and if a person were busy, the saving was not sufficient to warrant spending the time in sewing. The saving depended also on whether or not the woman was easy to fit. Some said they spent as much time and effort in trying to get a ready-to-wear dress that would fit as they did in making one. Most of the women found there was a definite saving in making children's clothing. The amounts saved by making at home varied from \$0.08 per hour to \$2.50 per hour.

In Napa County where Ruby Flowers is the home demonstration agent, the women contributed to the meeting on the subject of buying underwear, by bring-

ing in examples of their good and poor "buys." These created interest and served as a starting point for the study. The home demonstration agent selected examples of ready-made underwear from local stores, which were considered good garments. The conclusions of these meetings were that most types of underwear could be purchased more satisfactorily ready-made with the possible exception of costume slips. The cut and the wearing qualities of the average ready-made slip was below par of the homemade slip.

Buying Hosiery

Another demonstration was that of buying hosiery, consideration being given to such points as fibers, knitting, shape, and reinforcements. Local exhibits which included full-fashioned, non-fashioned, outsize, misses' sizes, and opera lengths of various kinds were collected from stores. Women tested and reported on the wearing and laundering qualities of certain makes of hosiery. After a result demonstration was given at a meeting, round-table discussions followed. Although there are no definite means of measuring the results, says Ethelwyn Dodson, clothing specialist, 2,139 families reported improved practices as a result of the project in 1930.

Maryland Agents Develop Local Film Strips

The use of the film strip in extension teaching by the group of six county extension agents of Harford and Frederick Counties was demonstrated before the 1931 annual conference of Maryland extension workers. In discussing the educational merits of the film strip and in explaining how to organize film strip series, the agents illustrated the talks with film strips prepared from photographs that they had taken in their counties locally.

This presentation was the culmination of a demonstration that the Maryland extension service carried on during 1930 in cooperation with the Office of Cooperative Extension Work of the United States Department of Agriculture. The objectives of this demonstration were: (1) To provide the county extension agents of both counties with instructions regarding the operation of cameras and methods of taking good extension photographs; (2) to obtain a pictorial record

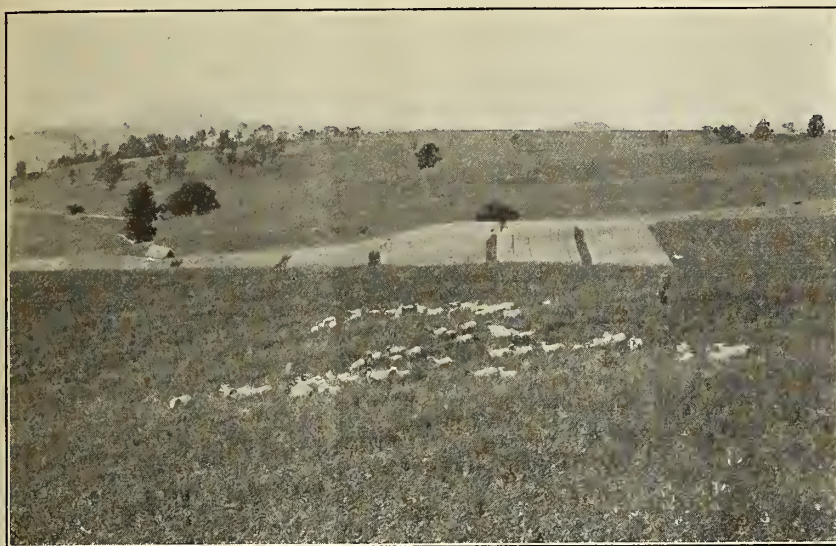
of selected extension activities in the counties, showing in detail the development of the various projects and the accomplishments during the year; (3) to procure photographs for use in illustrating several series of film strips on agricultural, home demonstration, and 4-H club activities; and (4) to organize a collection of pictorial records of extension work in the counties that would provide a source of photographs for county, State, and national information; for use in the preparation of posters and other visual aids; and for the illustration of annual reports, publications, and magazine articles.

Each of the county extension agents in Harford and Frederick Counties selected topics to be visualized that would illustrate the more important phases of the extension projects that they wished to emphasize during the year. Outlines of the major points involved in the proper presentation of these topics were prepared. The various points were placed in orderly sequence and furnished the basis for the arrangement of the pictures in the film strip. A list of the photographs that were needed to illustrate the series was then prepared. The subjects of these pictures were then rearranged in a new list which indicated the months of the year during which the various subjects could best be photographed and the names of the farms where the pictures could be obtained. A frequent consultation of this list enabled the county extension agents to procure the needed photographs at the proper time of the year and helped them to avoid overlooking any subject until the season was too far advanced to obtain a suitable photograph.

Visits to each county were made during the year by George W. Ackerman, the department extension photographer. Mr. Ackerman accompanied the agents on photographic trips and showed them how to stage and take successful extension pictures. Such points as staging the picture, posing, proper exposure, use of stops, lighting of subject, and similar features were carefully covered. After all the photographs listed in the outlines had been procured, they were arranged in the proper sequence and made into film strip series.

The agents who cooperated in this enterprise were H. M. Carroll, county agent; W. H. Evans, assistant county agent; and Catherine Maurice, home demonstration agent, of Harford County; and H. R. Shoemaker, county agent; Helen Pearson, home demonstration agent; and Ernestine Clubb, assistant home demonstration agent, of Frederick County.

Pastures in North Carolina



Sheep on a sweetclover pasture in Ashe County, N. C. E. C. Turner, jr., the county agricultural agent in that county, reports that in 1930 over 8,000 pounds of sweetclover seed—more than three times as much as in 1929—was sold in his county. Old stands of sweetclover last year gave more grazing than grass pastures, even in spite of the drought.

DURING 1930, 77 of the 82 county agricultural agents in North Carolina reported pasture work as an extension project, with 2,304 completed result demonstrations, involving 10,761 acres of land, which, according to the farmers' figures, were worth over \$250,000. S. J. Kirby, North Carolina extension agronomist, reports that these demonstrations showed that permanent pasture can be made at low cost, that pasture offers the best feed available for livestock, and that much of the land which will not produce cultivated crops satisfactorily can be profitably seeded to pasture and grazed by livestock.

Outstanding work has been done in Alamance County, where last spring over one-third as many pastures were seeded as there were farms. In this county a pasture campaign was started in 1929, and has been continued during 1930 and

1931 under the leadership of W. Kerr Scott, county agricultural agent; H. M. Singletary, assistant county agricultural agent; and J. W. Jeffries, negro county agricultural agent.

The dairy, pasture, and agronomy specialists, district agents, county agents, teachers of vocational agriculture, banks, and local civic clubs cooperated in this campaign. For instance, the banks inclosed with their monthly statements for February circular letters on the pasture program and the importance of lespedeza as a soil improver and grazing legume. While meeting to study the needs of their county from an extension standpoint, 40 of the best Alamance County farmers unanimously voted that the pasture program should be continued and that lespedeza was the most economical soil-building legume, as it grew under practically all conditions.

Cold Storage of Eggs Pays in Alabama

In the spring of 1928 when Alabama hens were producing eggs at top speed prices dropped to 15 cents a dozen, and farmers and poultrymen were discouraged. Prior to that the poultry industry had been developing rapidly and the owners were enthusiastic, but the price of 15 cents a dozen put a wet blanket on their enthusiasm.

But J. T. High, district agent, and the county agents in his district, which comprises the northern third of Alabama, were not discouraged. They reasoned

that "the way to deal with trouble is to face it," which they did. They decided to try a cold-storage project. Their objectives as stated in their plan of procedure were:

"(1) To enable poultrymen to realize a greater net return than would be secured were the eggs dumped on the local market at prevailing low prices.

"(2) To remove a quantity of eggs from local markets during the season of high egg production and prevailing low prices.

"(3) To further convince egg dealers and the consuming public of the fact that good Alabama eggs will come out of cold storage in as good condition as eggs produced in any other section of the country, and to encourage people of this State to use Alabama-stored eggs."

The project was carried on with the cooperation of the extension service of the Alabama Polytechnic Institute, the Alabama Farm Bureau Federation, the county farm bureaus, individual poultrymen, and a cold-storage company in Birmingham. Only 53 cases of eggs were placed in storage that spring. These cases contained 5,100 dozens of eggs from 15 poultrymen in 5 counties. The eggs were inspected while in storage at various intervals and at the close of the storage period were carefully candled and graded. The average sale price of the entire lot when sold from storage was slightly over 30 cents per dozen. After deducting the cost of cases, storage, and express, the poultrymen realized an average of 6 cents per dozen, or \$1.80 per case, more than would have been obtained had the eggs been sold in the spring at prevailing local prices. In addition, the prevailing local price was raised and poultrymen generally were benefited by the cold-storage movement.

The agents thus attained each of their three objectives as set forth at the beginning. As a result poultrymen were encouraged. Had they sold their eggs they would have received about 15 to 18 cents per dozen. By storing them they received loans amounting to 20 cents per dozen, and later when the eggs were sold they received an additional amount. In other words, the loan which was made through the farm bureau was more than the current price; and, in addition, the poultrymen received more after the eggs were sold.

The average price received that year was 31 cents per dozen for No. 1 eggs, or twice the market price when the eggs were stored. The next year, 1929, the project spread into other counties of the State, and 187 cases were stored. They sold for an average of 36 cents per dozen for No. 1 eggs.

The third year, 1930, 3,762 cases were stored against 187 the second year and 53 the first. The average price for No. 1 eggs in 1930 was 24½ cents per dozen.

In addition to better prices Alabama poultrymen have learned the value of better eggs and they are producing them. Moreover, their storage project has proved conclusively that Alabama eggs properly produced will keep in storage. Prior to this storage project it was asserted by many and accepted by more that Alabama eggs would not keep in storage.

New Motion Pictures

THE Office of Motion Pictures, United States Department of Agriculture, has recently made and released the following motion pictures:

Food Makes a Difference

Children are the featured players in *Food Makes a Difference*, two reels, sponsored by the Bureau of Home Economics. White and colored children appear in the film; children who are thin and undernourished, with stooping backs and winged shoulder blades, contrasted with fine, healthy children, bright-eyed, laughing, sturdy, and well nourished, with straight backs and legs, showing that food does make a difference.

In addition to statements of food facts by home-economics specialists, illustrated with a succession of children, the film shows these facts in the results of laboratory experiments conducted with white rats.

As children can not be used in experiments that show what happens on a poor diet, white rats were used, because rats show results of poor diets in much the same way as children do, and rats grow rapidly and mature early. Two white rats from the same litter were chosen as the film actors in the laboratory experiment. Both were fed meat, potato, whole wheat, butter, sugar, and salt, all good foods but not a balanced diet. The second rat was fed milk and vegetables in addition. The result is vividly and convincingly shown on the screen.

The conclusions drawn from the film are that defects resulting from poor diet can be prevented by good diet and that well-nourished children are happy, keen, energetic, and have healthy appetites and sturdy bodies. The film closes with a series of scenes showing healthy children at play and the caption, "Grain, livestock, vegetables, and all other products of the soil are necessary to our well-being, but there is another crop infinitely more precious, the crop of children."

Cooperative Marketing—Dried Prunes

Where and how prunes are grown, handled, and marketed cooperatively is shown in the 2-reel film *Cooperative Marketing—Dried Prunes*, sponsored by the Federal Farm Board.

There are scenes of pictorial beauty showing the plum trees in bloom and a harvest sequence showing trees laden with luscious fruit and the pickers at work. The pickers, many of whom are young boys and girls earning their way

through high school or college, live in tents during the harvest season and earn as much as \$6 or \$8 a day according to their skill. We follow the fruit through various processes from the tree to the housewife. In Oregon and Washington, where these scenes were made, plums become dried prunes in artificial driers. We see the fruit being washed and trundled into tunnel-like driers where it is left for 48 hours to be dehydrated. The dried prunes are then sent to the packing plant, thoroughly inspected, sorted, graded, and finally put in bags or boxes for shipment. Scenes showing shipping and the arrival and handling of the dried prunes in foreign countries follow.

We learn from the film that sevenths of the prune crop of Washington is marketed cooperatively; that a dozen local cooperatives handle one-third the Oregon crop; that each grower's prunes are graded to size, there being 10 or more recognized sizes; that the 2 principal varieties are the Italian type prune, large and tart sweet, and the French type or petite prune, which is smaller and sweeter; and that all varieties are given the same careful treatment in cooperative factories. The purpose of the film is to show the accomplishments of cooperative organizations in the marketing and distribution of prunes, and their success in placing an attractive food product on the market. Though designed primarily for showing to dealers and growers, the film is of interest to consumers everywhere.

Back of the Weather Forecast

The question asked by Young America, "How does the Weather Bureau know what the weather's going to be?" is answered in the new 2-reel motion picture, *Back of the Weather Forecast*, sponsored by the Weather Bureau. The film is divided into three parts. The first part introduces a father and son discussing the weather. Dad, unable to answer his son's questions, takes him to the Weather Bureau to get the correct answers from headquarters.

What the interested boy learns comprises the second part. He learns the names and uses of the "funny-looking instruments" he has seen in Weather Bureau pictures; he learns the meanings of the weather symbols that appear in the published weather maps; he learns how the information is assembled at the 200 weather-bureau stations scattered throughout the United States; he learns that Washington receives daily telegraphic reports giving conditions from

the Arctic circle nearly to the Equator and from Central Europe westward to the coast of Asia; and that all of this information from the reports is plotted on the blank maps and from these maps the forecasts are made.

The third part explains briefly the science of forecasting—to explain all the details of complex cases and the use made of the forecasts would require a half dozen reels.

There are a number of effective scenes of technical animation, such as the parade of the symbols, the weather map building itself up bit by bit, the isobars drawing themselves in a scientifically accurate manner, and an actual 4-day record of the thermograph making a continuous record of temperature changes, made under the time-lapse machine. This machine is the invention of Howard Greene, late of the technical staff of the Office of Motion Pictures and the director of the film.

Back of the Weather Forecast will be of interest to schools, colleges, and the general public and will give old and young easily assimilated information about how weather information is assembled and how forecasts are made.

Educational Directories Available

The 1931 Educational Directory, which lists nearly 12,000 school officials in the United States, with their names, positions, and addresses, has been issued by the Office of Education of the United States Department of Interior and is available from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.

The directory has three separate parts: Part I, Elementary and Secondary School Systems; Part II, Institutions of Higher Education; and Part III, Educational Associations, Boards, and Foundations, and Educational Periodicals. These sell for 15, 10, and 10 cents, respectively.

The Office of Education has also issued two other educational directories: Accredited Secondary Schools (high schools) in the United States, Bulletin (1930) No. 24; and Accredited Higher Institutions, Bulletin (1930) No. 19. These may be procured from the Government Printing Office for 25 and 20 cents a copy, respectively.

The State garden contest in Oklahoma is attracting much interest. The enrollment has increased from 2,437 in 1930 to 5,308 in 1931.

HOME ECONOMICS POSTERS NOW AVAILABLE



A series of 11 posters, prepared by the Office of Cooperative Extension Work and the Bureau of Home Economics is now available for extension workers in home economics subjects * * * * *

These posters, which contain from 6 to 12 prints each, with explanatory legends will be found particularly helpful at conferences and group meetings and for exhibits. New posters will be added from time to time. At present the series includes the following subjects * *

SELF-HELP BIBS : SELF-HELP SUITS FOR LITTLE BOYS : CHILDREN'S PLAY SUITS :
GOOD FOOD HABITS FOR CHILDREN : WINDOW CURTAINING : STAIN REMOVAL
FROM FABRICS : HOME BAKING : HOMEMADE PICKLES, JAMS AND JELLIES :
SAVORY MEAT DISHES : EGG DISHES AND ICE CREAMS : HOME CANNING OF
FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

The posters are not available for free distribution, but may be purchased either as photographic prints, size 8 by 10 inches, at 9 cents each, or as bromide enlargements, size 16 by 20 inches, mounted on cloth, at \$2 each. Larger sizes can also be obtained at proportionately higher prices, which will be furnished upon request. Do not send remittance with the order. A bill, which will include actual transportation charges, will be sent when the material is delivered. Purchase orders should be sent to the

OFFICE OF COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WASHINGTON, D. C.



The child of the farm is about the only one who has a fair chance to develop a normal human life. He learns responsibility for his own share of chores and harder work. He learns the value of money, of work, of time, and of recreation. He learns the meaning of duty that must be done at the right time, and the joy of rest after work. He can sleep and enjoy wholesome food and he rarely calls a doctor. He has a thousand sources of information and delight that come only on occasions to the city boy. All these conditions tend to develop a breadth of mind and a sturdy resourcefulness that is the best possible preparation for usefulness in later life.

F. W. HOWE.

